TORREY CORRESPONDENCE
HERBARIUM
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

A. D. June 16 1843

Rec'd July 20th 1843.

"Post Office Wood Lawn"

Lincoln County N. C. May 27th 1843.

Dear Sir

After considerable delay I have lately placed in the hands of a merchant a box of plants for you, consisting of additional specimens of all marked with an asterisk in your letter, except one or two; besides a few others which may be of some service. Pancratium mexicanum grows in shallow water in the Catawba river, Lincoln Co. N.C. and affords, during its flowering season, quite a gaudy exhibition of coarsely torn, or fimbriated flowers. Carex nigro-marginata, is rare. The specimens are a little diminished in size from being grazed by cattle. Malva papaver (triangularis, Leav.) grows sparingly in this county. Sabbatia corymbosa var. angustifolia is the prevailing form in this county. I have also sent a specimen or two more of the Panicum ("undetermined") incorrectly labelled Poa compressa. It is common in our meadows, & makes, when well cured, excellent hay. Panicum clandestinum? which you considered a new species you will be enabled to reexamine. Lobelia puberula, var: is probably new. It is very smooth all over — the upper leaves & calyx somewhat conspicuously dentate. It may constitute a new species of this, however, you can determine. Poa eragrostis var: with remarkably long spikelets I have never seen before. My specimens of Baptisia mollis are from Lincoln Co. N.C; Michaux found the same in Mecklenburg Co. Dr. Schweinitz near Salem, and Nuttall on the Catawba ridge. "Poa rigida" you say differs from Elliots and is new. In this opinion you are probably correct, & to enable you to confirm it I have sent you specimens collected this Spring. It has the aspect of a diminutive

Poa pratensis but I am satisfied it is not that, as I have seen them growing near to each other. The P. pratensis is of a deep green, panicle more contracted, & altogether a much larger plant. This Poa is, on the contrary, of a pale or yellowish green, panicle expanded, generally geniculate at base, & seldom more than from 4–6 inches high. The specimens sent afford a correct representation of size and appearance, from which you will be enabled to draw specific distinctions.

I have lately discovered in this County that rare and interesting little plant *Diamorpha pusilla*. I have transplanted a number of specimens in a box, and they are now growing finely. From these I intend to save seed, & will furnish you if desired – There is an ambiguity and incorrectness about the locality of this plant which I will endeavor to clear up – Michaux's noted locality (Flat Rock) & revisited by Nuttall, is about 18 miles from the town of Camden in South Carolina. It is one of the largest granites in the United States, with numerous shallow basins, some of them curiously hollowed out, and forming a superficial area of 6 or 7 acres. This view of the subject is confirmed by Elliott who says it "grows on the Flat Rock near Camden South Carolina". Hence the interrogation is very properly placed after "North" in the Flora now publishing. There is a County in North Carolina called Camden, in the north eastern corner of the State, but entirely removed from the granitic or primitive district to which this little plant is confined. So that this rare little plant has now been found in three States of the Union. By Michaux, its discoverer, near Camden. South Carolina, by Dr. Leavenworth in the upper part of Georgia & by myself in Lincoln Co. N.C. – in all three on "Flat Rocks."

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You may expect a box of plants from me at the close of summer, or early in the Fall, comprising as heretofore principally those of a doubtful character to me, but many of them old acquaintances of yours. –

With much respect yours sincerely. C. L. Hunter